



2019, which rose to the level of deliberate indifference to constitutional rights, Mr. Boulter's life was wrongfully taken. Plaintiff, Eric Boulter, brings this action as personal representative of the Estate of Melvin Boulter.

## **II. JURISDICTION**

1. Plaintiff is seeking relief under the ADA, Section 504, and the U.S. Constitution through 42 U.S.C. § 1983, therefore the jurisdiction of this Court is instituted and authorized pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1343(a)(3) and 1343(a)(4). Supplemental jurisdiction for the Indiana state law claims is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.

## **III. VENUE**

2. Venue is proper in the Northern District of Indiana, Hammond Division under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), which allows for an action to be brought in the district court where the Defendants reside or in which the cause of action arose. The cause of action arose in the City of Gary, Indiana, which is in Lake County, Indiana. Upon information and belief, the Defendants reside in Lake County, Indiana. A substantial part of the unlawful acts alleged herein occurred in Lake County, Indiana.

## **III. STATEMENT IDENTIFYING THE PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff, Eric Boulter (hereinafter "Plaintiff" or "E. Boulter"), is an individual over the age of nineteen (19) years and a citizen of the United States residing in Indianapolis, Indiana in Marion County. E. Boulter is the duly appointed administrator and legal representative of the estate of Melvin Boulter, deceased.

4. Defendant, City of Gary, Indiana (hereinafter Defendant "Gary"), is a political subdivision of the State of Indiana, an Indiana municipal corporation, and, at all times relevant hereto, it employed individual Defendants, Chief of Police Richard Ligon and each officer

involved in the shooting of Melvin Boulter. Thus, Defendant City of Gary Indiana is responsible for the acts and/or omissions of its employees taken in the scope of their employment and is responsible for adequately training its employees on the statutory and constitutional limits of their authority while acting within the scope of their employment and under color of state law.

5. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant Richard Allen (hereinafter Defendant “Allen”) was the duly appointed Chief of Police of the Department and is sued in his individual capacity. As such, he was the commanding officer of all officers involved in the fatal shooting of Melvin Boulter and all officers on the scene who violated his statutory and civil rights. As the supervisor and final policymaker, Defendant Allen was responsible for the training, supervision and conduct of all police officers under his command. He was also responsible for enforcing the regulations of the City and for ensuring that the police personnel of the City obeyed the laws of the State of Indiana and the United States of America.

6. At all times relevant hereto and in all actions described herein, the police officers involved in the fatal shooting of Melvin Boulter were acting under color of law as police officers, and in such capacity, as the agents, servants, and employees of Defendant City of Gary. All such officers are sued in their individual capacity.

7. At all times relevant hereto and in all actions described herein, all City of Gary police officers on the scene when Mr. Boulter was fatally shot were acting under color of law as City of Gary-employed law enforcement officers and, in such capacity, as the agents, servant and employee of Defendant City. All such officers are sued in their individual capacity. E. Boulter will amend his Complaint to specifically name all such individuals, in their individual capacity, as discovery reveals their identities.

**IV. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS**

8. Melvin Bouler was born on September 15, 1937 in Sweetwater, Alabama.

9. He was a resident of the City of Gary, Indiana and a legal resident of the State of Indiana at the time of his death.

10. Mr. Bouler had four children: Eric, Darnell, Merilyn, and Melissa. He was a member of St. John Baptist Church where at the time of his death he was serving on the usher board.

11. Mr. Bouler was employed with U.S. Reduction and was the president of his union until his retirement.

12. On or about November 7, 2019, at approximately 5:00 p.m., Mr. Bouler was unarmed and leaving the home of friends in the Small Farms apartment complex in the 2400 block of Roosevelt Street in Gary, Indiana when he was confronted by Officer Brandon Henderson (hereinafter Officer “Henderson”) of the City of Gary, Indiana Police Department.

13. As Mr. Bouler sat in his vehicle, Officer Henderson fired numerous rounds at Mr. Bouler, with at least seven of them striking his body. Mr. Bouler made no threatening gestures or moves toward Officer Henderson and was in no way disturbing the peace or causing a disturbance.

14. At the time Officer Henderson encountered Mr. Bouler, Mr. Bouler did not pose a threat of death or physical injury to any officer on the scene or to any citizen.

15. The force Officer Henderson used against Mr. Bouler exceeded the degree of force that a reasonable officer would have used under the same circumstances.

16. As a direct result of the Henderson’s use of force, Mr. Bouler was grievously injured. Officer Henderson’s actions were not objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances which confronted them that day.

17. After being shot seven times, Mr. Boulter was transported to Methodist Hospital's Northlake Campus in Gary where he was treated for life-threatening injuries.

18. Mr. Boulter's condition worsened, and he was transported to Chicago's University of Chicago Medical Center.

19. On or about January 4, 2020, Mr. Boulter died from the grievous injuries inflicted upon his person by City of Gary police officers [i.e., seven gunshot wounds]. He never left the hospital after being shot by City of Gary police officers.

20. Mr. Boulter did not have a history of violence and, on information and belief, had never been arrested for any reason.

21. Neither Officer Henderson nor any other Defendants City of Gary police officers have probable cause to believe that Mr. Boulter posed a threat of serious physical harm, either to them or to others.

22. Neither Officer Henderson nor any other Defendants City of Gary police officers have probable cause to believe that Mr. Boulter had committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm to others.

23. Neither Officer Henderson nor any other Defendant City of Gary police officers have reasonable belief that the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent Mr. Boulter from escaping, as he had committed no crime.

24. Officer Henderson did not give Mr. Boulter any warning about the possible use of deadly force before he opened fire on him.

25. Officer Henderson and other officers had other, non-lethal means of protecting themselves and/or de-escalating the situation available to them.

26. Defendants City of Gary police officers did not attempt to ascertain whether Mr. Boulter,

who was purportedly deaf, could understand their orders before escalating to the use of deadly force.

27. Prior to this incident, there had been no negative interactions between Mr. Boulter and the City of Gary, Indiana's police department.

28. Defendants City of Gary police officers had not been adequately trained.

29. Defendants Chief Allen and the City of Gary did not have appropriate policies, training, and other safeguards in place to protect its citizens from the unlawful and unconstitutional use of deadly force.

## **V. ADDITIONAL FACT(S) AGAINST THE CITY**

30. On or about August 18, 2019, less than three months before Gary, Indiana police officers shot and mortally wounded Mr. Boulter, Gary, Indiana police officers shot and killed Rashad Cunningham, a 25-year old African-American male father of five.

31. Despite Mr. Cunningham's slaying, the city of Gary, Indiana did not address its police officers' unwarranted and unconstitutional use of deadly force.

32. On August 1, 2017, Kemonte Cobbs, a 15-year old African-American, was shot and killed by Gary, Indiana police officer Justin Hedrick.

33. Hedrick reportedly shot Cobbs as he lay on the ground with his hands above his head.

## **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

### **COUNT I**

**Unconstitutional Use of Excessive and Deadly Force (42 U.S.C. § 1983)  
in Violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments  
to the Constitution of the United States  
(versus Defendants City of Gary Police Officers in their Individual Capacity)**

34. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

35. Melvin Boulter engaged in no aggressive behavior and presented no threat to the public or any member of the Gary, Indiana Police Department on November 7, 2019.

36. However, because of his brief encounter with Gary, Indiana police officers, Melvin Boulter, the decedent, was shot and killed.

37. Melvin Boulter was an 82 year-old man with no police record or history of violence or abusive behavior.

38. Despite Mr. Boulter not presenting a threat to anyone or engaging in any threat or hint of violence or aggression, not one of the officers on the scene intervened to protect Mr. Boulter from the unwarranted shooting by Gary police officers.

39. Defendants violated Mr. Boulter's right to be free from unreasonable seizure of his person when he was unjustifiably murdered.

40. Defendants' actions were objectively unreasonable and violated Mr. Boulter's rights to life and integrity of his person. The Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments fully protect these rights.

41. Many of the Defendants' specific acts were objectively unreasonable and unconstitutional including their:

- a. Failure to assess the relevant circumstances before using excessive and deadly force against Mr. Boulter; and,
- b. Failure to respond to Mr. Boulter, an elderly, hearing-impaired individual, who posed no threat of violence, proportionately.

42. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid unlawful and deliberately indifferent actions of Defendants City of Gary police officers on the scene, which were committed under color of law and under their authority as City of Gary officials, Mr. Boulter suffered grievous bodily harm and was deprived of his right to be free from punishment and to due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

## **COUNT II**

### **Violation of Indiana Constitution (versus Defendants City of Gary Police Officers in their Individual Capacity)**

43. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

44. When Defendants City of Gary police officers shot and killed Melvin Boulter, they deprived him of his right to be free from unreasonable seizures, as guaranteed to him under Article 1, Section 11 of the Indiana Constitution.

## **COUNT III**

### **Civil Rights Claim (42 U.S.C. § 1983) Failure to Supervise & Train Violation of Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights (versus the City of Gary, Indiana and Chief Allen in his Individual Capacity)**

45. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

46. Defendants City of Gary and the City of Gary Chief of Police developed and maintained policies or customs exhibiting deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of persons in Gary, which caused the violation of Mr. Boulter's rights.



47. The City of Gary and Chief Allen are directly responsible for supervising and training police officers in the use of physical and lethal force and for disciplining police officers for using force that violates City policies or the United States Constitution.

48. It was the policy and/or custom of the City of Gary and Chief Allen to inadequately and improperly investigate citizen complaints of police misconduct, excessive force, and brutality, and said acts were instead tolerated by them, including, but not limited to, the following incidents:

- a. On or about August 18, 2019, less than three months before Gary, Indiana police officers shot and mortally wounded Mr. Boulter, Gary, Indiana police officers unlawfully shot and killed Rashad Cunningham, a 25-year old father of five. Despite Mr. Cunningham's slaying, the city of Gary, Indiana did not address its police officers unwarranted and unconstitutional use of deadly force; and,
- b. On August 1, 2017, Kemonte Cobbs, 15-years old, was shot and killed by Gary, Indiana police officer Justin Hedrick. Hedrick reportedly shot Cobbs as he lay on the ground with his hands above his head.

49. It was the policy and/or custom of the City of Gary and Chief Allen to inadequately supervise and train Gary police officers, including the Defendant officers, thereby failing to adequately discourage further constitutional violations on the part of its police officers. The City of Gary did not require appropriate in-service training or re-training of officers who were known to have engaged in police misconduct.

50. As a result of the above policies and customs, police officers of the City of Gary, including the Defendant officers, believed that their actions would not be properly monitored by supervisory officers and that misconduct would not be investigated or sanctioned, but would be

tolerated.

51. The above described policies and customs demonstrated a deliberate indifference on the part of policymakers of the City of Gary to the constitutional rights of persons within Gary, and were the cause of the violations of Mr. Boulter's rights, as herein alleged.

52. These written and unwritten policies of the City of Gary and Chief Allen in failing to supervise or train the Gary police officers are, therefore, the moving forces behind the violations of Mr. Boulter's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions as stated above, Mr. Boulter was deprived of his Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights and suffered injuries and damages.

#### **COUNT IV**

##### **Violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008 (ADAAA) And Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (versus the City of Gary)**

54. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

55. The City of Gary violated Title II of the ADAAA (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131-12134, 12131(2), 12182 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794).

56. Title II of the ADAAA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act apply to the City of Gary.

57. Title II of the ADAAA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act affirmatively require that governmental agencies modify and accommodate their practices, policies, and procedures as necessary to avoid discriminating against individuals with disabilities.

58. The City of Gary has been, and is, a recipient of federal funds.

59. The City of Gary must comply with Section 504's mandate.

60. Section 504 requires that federal money recipients reasonably accommodate persons with disabilities in their program activities and services and reasonably modify such services and programs to accomplish this purpose.

61. The City of Gary qualifies as a program and service for purposes of Title II of the ADA and Section 504.

62. Individuals with a hearing impairment other than deafness, like Mr. Boulter, meet Title II's and Section 504's definition of disability

63. The City of Gary violated Title II of the ADA and Section 504 in at least the following ways:

- a. By failing and refusing to reasonably modify and accommodate police department operations and services for Mr. Boulter, which would include avoiding the use of excessive and deadly force against individuals with impaired hearing, ensuring safe encounters, and educating and training officers in the care of individuals with impaired hearing. The City of Gary made none of these modifications and accommodations;
- b. By failing and refusing to adopt a policy to protect the well-being of people like Mr. Boulter, with hearing impairments, the City of Gary facilitated discriminatory treatment;
- c. By discriminating against Mr. Boulter, because of his disability, by not accommodating his hearing impairment; and,
- d. By failing to conduct a self-evaluation plan under the ADA and Section 504, and then failing to modify its programs and services to accommodate the needs of

persons with hearing impairments, such as Mr. Bouler, when encountering them in crisis situations.

64. Plaintiff seeks damages, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief, under the ADA and Section 504.

## **COUNT V**

### **Negligence (versus All Defendants)**

65. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

66. Defendants owed a duty of care to Melvin Bouler and E. Bouler to conduct themselves in a reasonably safe manner.

67. Defendants breached their duties in the following non-exhaustive ways:

- a. By dispatching unqualified and/or untrained police officers to respond to a situation involving a person known to be hearing impaired; and,
- b. By failing to properly train and/or educate police officers about responding to situations involving individuals with hearing impairments.

68. Defendants' breaches of duty caused the death of Melvin Bouler and the loss of his love and companionship to his children, Eric Bouler, Melissa T. Bouler, and Darnell Bouler.

69. Defendants' breaches of duty were willful, wanton, and/or reckless.

## **COUNT VI**

### **Adult Wrongful Death (I.C. § 34-23-1-1, et al.) (versus All Defendants)**

70. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same

force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

71. Melvin Boulter's death was the result of the wrongful acts or omissions of Defendants.

72. Eric Boulter, Melissa T. Boulter, and Darnell Boulter had a genuine, substantial, and ongoing relationship with Melvin Boulter and are entitled to damages under Indiana's Adult Wrongful Death Statute (I.C. § 34-23-1-1, et al.).

## COUNT VII

### **Violation of Indiana's Tort Claims Act (IC § 34-13-3 *et al.*) (versus City of Gary police officers in their Individual Capacity)**

73. The Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set out in specific detail herein below.

74. This cause of action is brought by the Plaintiff against Defendants individual police officers of the city of Gary, Indiana Police Department who exercised excessive force in shooting Melvin Boulter on November 7, 2019, which caused him to suffer and ultimately die, in violation of IC 34-13-3 *et al.*

75. In exercising excessive force against Melvin Boulter, Defendants Gary police officers had no reasonable basis to believe that such force was necessary to effectuate a lawful arrest, as Melvin Boulter was an 82 years-old man with at least one disability and presented no threat to the officers or the public.

76. Defendants Gary police officers' actions were malicious and/or willful/wanton. Melvin Boulter was an elderly man who presented no grave threat to anyone. Moreover, he made no threatening or sudden movements toward the officers.

77. Defendants Gary police officers violated Indiana's Tort Claims Act in deploying excessive force on 82-year old Melvin Boulter.

78. As a direct and proximate result of the above-mentioned actions of the City of Gary, Indiana police officers who shot Melvin Boulter, Melvin Boulter sustained severe physical injury, experienced grievous pain and suffering, and eventually died.

**VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE Plaintiff Eric Boulter prays for the following relief:

- A. A declaration that Defendants City of Gary police officers violated Melvin Boulter's rights under the United States and Indiana Constitutions;
- B. A declaration that the City of Gary violated Melvin Boulter's rights under Title II of the ADA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- C. A declaration that the customs, practices, and policies, and/or lack thereof, of the City of Gary, the Chief of Police, and Defendants City of Gary police officers violated Mr. Boulter's rights under the U.S. Constitution;
- D. An injunction to redress the above-described acts and/or omissions;
- E. Damages, including an amount for the violation of Melvin Boulter's constitutional rights, and for Eric Boulter's, Melissa T. Boulter's, and Darnell Boulter's loss of the love and companionship of their father, and for the medical, burial and funeral expenses related to Melvin Boulter's death;
- F. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined as fair and just under the circumstances, by the trier of fact including, but not limited to pain and suffering, medical expenses, loss of earnings and earning capacity, mental anguish, anxiety, humiliation, and embarrassment, violation of Melvin Boulter's federal and state rights, loss of social pleasure and enjoyment, and other damages to be proved at trial;

- G. Statutory compensatory damages and punitive damages pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- H. Statutory attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and the Indiana Wrongful Death statute;
- I. Punitive and/or exemplary damages in an amount to be determined as reasonable or just by the trier of fact;
- J. Reasonable attorney fees, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, and costs; and
- K. All other declaratory, equitable, and/or permanent injunctive relief, as appears to be reasonable and just.

**PLAINTIFF DEMANDS TRIAL BY STRUCK JURY**

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/ Robert L. Beeman, II*  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served on Defendants' counsel of record below via the Court's electronic filing and notification system on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2023:

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